[XXXVth Vol.] THE [No. 1725.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1780.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

NUMB. XXVI.

DURING the minority of Lewis XV, and under the regency of the duke of Orleans, France gave every evidence of moderation and the love of peace. No danger had arisen to the parties of Europe from the poſſeſſion of the throne of Spain by a prince of the family of Bourbon. On the contrary, the ſeveral powers were now more engaged to prevent the hoſtilities of Spain againſt France, than they had been before to keep their intereſts ſeparate. The cardinal Alberoni, a raſh and immoderate genius, had formed the project, in concert with the baron Goertz, a miniſter worthy of a mad prince, Charles XII of Sweden, to ſeize the regency of France, to add Italy to Spain, and, as the Engliſh gave out, to place the houſe of Steuart on the throne of that iſland, and convert them all into Roman catholics.

To oppoſe this bold project was the foundation of a triple alliance, between the ſtates of Holland, France, and England; to which Spain afterwards acceding, when peace was concluded in 1718, it became quadruple. It was in order to induce Spain to accede to this treaty, that George I gave it in his own hand writing, to reſtore Port Mahon and Gibraltar, which had been taken from the Spaniards in the war of 1704. This engagement was ſecret, becauſe the Britiſh nation, like wild beaſts, cannot always be ſo tamed, ſo that even if a prince is pacific, he muſt make a neceſſary oſtentation to refuſe a juſt conceſſion, leaſt their ſurrender may be diſapproved of by the people. Spain, on this ground, did not ceaſe to reclaim theſe ſtrong places, and it now mixes with the cauſes of the preſent war againſt England, that they have not been hitherto reſtored.

It was but a few years afterwards that England was again embroiled with Spain, on account of ſome treaty which Riperda, a miniſter of that nation, had negociated with the empire, whence it was again dreaded on the part of England, that the proteſtant ſucceſſion was in danger. England was on this occaſion the offending party. Mrs. Macaulay obſerves, * "that the detaching admiral Hopſon, 1726, before war was declared or had broke out, was unrighteous; England having incurred the odium of having entered into a piratical ſcheme of robbing the court of Spain of its expected treaſure, even when a peace ſubſiſted between the two nations." Speaking in general, ſhe calls the conteſts of the Britiſh nation, during theſe periods, "the paroxiſms of Quixotic rage, without the plea of neceſſity, or even rational cauſe," and "entering into needleſs wars and unprovoked hoſtilities."

Affairs were compromiſed, 1727, by the moderation of the court of France; but a new ſource of debate ſprang up to the two nations, in relation to commerce, and in fixing the bounderies of their poſſeſſions in the new world. For it is to be remarked, that after the peace of Utrecht, a new ſpirit ſpread itſelf in Europe. The ſeveral powers, weary of ambition and the evils which they had endured, had finally found out that their conſtitution did not permit them to be conquerors, and that war could not exalt their fortune. Exhauſted by the vaſt expences they had made, they perceived that their enterprizes were above their ſtrength, and now they thought of nothing but of encreaſing their finances, and reducing them to order. England, ſenſible of the great reſources ſhe had drawn from commerce in her long wars on the continent, was now more engaged than ever to extend it. Her vaſt power enabled her to gratify her ambition, and to extract from the houſe of Auſtria, the revocation of the charter granted to the Oſtend company, by which it had been propoſed to carry on a trade to the Eaſt-Indies. Her next object was to engroſs the whole trade of the new world. Whatever meaſures Spain had taken ſince the duke of Anjou had been ſeated on the throne, ſhe had not ceaſed to have juſt complaints againſt England. It is probable ſhe would have reſented ſooner theſe injuries, had ſhe not been taken up with the affairs of Europe, until the eſtabliſhment of Don Carlos in Italy. She made, at length, ſome remonſtrances to that court, but not being able to obtain any ſatisfaction, ſhe found it neceſſary to augment the number of her guarda coſtas, and the orders which ſhe gave to be vigilant in preventing the contraband abuſe of commerce, occaſioned ſome hoſtilities. England declaring war in 1739, it was carried on with leſs advantages on her part, than the ſuperiority of her maritime force had given reaſon to expect; and after one campaign it loſt itſelf, ſo to ſpeak, in the war which the death of Charles VI kindled up, and which fixed the attention of Europe. Leopold, the father of Charles V, and Joſeph, king of the Romans, in order to preſerve that maſs of power accumulated by the houſe of Auſtria, had entered into a family compact, called the pragmatic ſanction, September 12, 1703, in virtue of which it was regulated, that in default of male heirs, the ſucceſſion to the dominions and hereditary countries appertaining to this houſe, ſhould go undivided and according to the order of primogeniture, to the heirs of the female line.

There was little queſtion of this domeſtic law, relative to the Auſtrian ſucceſſion, until in 1724, when Charles VI cauſed it to be made public, in all the countries under his dominions. The moſt lively complaints burſt forth; but the court of Vienna was not to be intimidated by a ſtorm ſhe had foreſeen. She went before it; and contenting herſelf with pliancy to all around, ſhe employed her whole credit to obtain from different powers a guarantee of this agreement. England, and the ſtates of Holland, contrary to all law or juſtice, but in order to obtain on their part, ſome partial favours in their debates with France and Spain, had entered into a guarantee of this ſucceſſion. The king of Pruſſia, 1740, was an early champion againſt this claim, with whom France entering into a treaty at Breſlau, June 3, 1741, ſhewed herſelf the advocate of thoſe rights which had been injured by it. In 1743 this kingdom ſaw herſelf almoſt in the ſame ſituation as in the war of 1701, when moſt of the powers of Europe were combined againſt her. The ambition of the houſe of Auſtria had kindled this flame, and the unjuſt ſpirit of the Engliſh, had led them to fan and encreaſe the burning. The peace of Aix in Chapelle, concluded 1748, put an end to this war, which in its riſe had bid fair to change the face of the affairs of Europe, and to give the ſtates new intereſts; but which, nevertheleſs, with the ſmall exception of the duchy of Parma, Silеſia, and ſome cantons of the Milaneſe, left the powers of Europe in the ſame ſituation in which they were before the war, ſave that they had contracted new debts, and that all had need of a long peace to eſtabliſh their finances.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

* Hiſt. of Great Brit.

UTRECHT, *September* 5.

BY authentic advices received here, it is paſt a doubt, that during the winter a negociation will be ſet on foot to terminate the differences that have kindled a war between France, Spain, and England. The empreſs of Ruſſia, who has already acquired ſo much glory by giving peace to Germany, has much at heart the re-eſtabliſhment of it in other parts of Europe. This auguſt princeſs has, it is ſaid, made overtures on this ſubject, to an ally of Great-Britain, to engage that power to act in concert with her in ſo ſalutary a work, and the ambaſſadors extraordinary to be ſent by that ally for that end to the courts of Verſailles, Madrid, and London, are already nominated. But it is feared this undertaking will meet with ſo many difficulties, that it will miſcarry, becauſe not one of the three powers has yet met with any reverſe to oblige her to deſiſt from her pretentions, unleſs that through ſentiments of humanity they ſhould give up ſomething to prevent the calamities of war from ſpreading farther.

Sept. 23. Our letters of the 13th of Auguſt from Gibraltar mention, that the ſpaniards continue to block up the bay, and are making every preparation neceſſary to beſiege the place.

We have accounts from Copenhagen, that it is reported, that the Imperialiſts have taken poſſeſſion of the iſlands of Nicorber, in the Eaſt-Indies, to the ſouth weſt of Sumatra, which cauſes much aſtoniſhment, as they were always reputed to belong to the king of Denmark.

LONDON, *Sept.* 21.

Extract of a letter from Thomas Cadin, Eſq; commander of his majeſty's ſloop Lurcher, dated Port-Royal harbour, Jamaica, Aug. 21.

Laſt Sunday afternoon we arrived here with the Pallas, a French packet of ſixteen guns, which we took after a chaſe of forty ſeven hours, and a running fight of thirteen glaſſes. She came from France, and was bound with government diſpatches to the commander in chief and governor of Cape François. We had the good fortune to ſecure her diſpatches, and all the letters ſhe had on board, which have been delivered to the admiral."

Four perſons belonging to the office of ordnance in the tower attend alternately every night, in order to be in readineſs, if an expreſs arrives: a freſh ſupply of horſes is poſted at every ſtage, in order to expedite the ſame.

Extract of a letter from Baſſora, to the court of directors of the Eaſt-India company, dated the 26th of May, 1779.

"This we diſpatch purpoſely to adviſe you of the capture of Mahie, which was ſurrendered to the Madraſs troops, under the command of colonel Braithwaite, the 20th of March, on capitulation, in which private property was to be preſerved. We congratulate you, therefore, on the French not having at preſent one flag flying in India."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Sept. 30.

"The empreſs of Ruſſia is ſaid to have ſent a letter to the ſtates of Holland, in which her imperial majeſty ſays, that ſtruck with motives of compaſſion for the calamities which war inevitably brings along with it, and having been ſo happy as to have aſſiſted in bringing about a peace between the empreſs queen and king of Pruſſia, her majeſty hath alſo undertaken to uſe her mediation to bring about an amicable accommodation between France and Great-Britain; but ſeeing ſince, that Spain had meddled in affairs of France, and joined that power againſt Great Britain, ſhe could no longer look with an eye of indifference on ſuch unjuſt attacks upon England, particularly as the motives alleged by the court of Spain againſt that of London are very ill founded and trivial; that to effect an accommodation her imperial majeſty had made overtures to the court of Verſailles, containing propoſals which were, in her opinion, very proper and acceptable, and ſhe hoped would be approved of, but that her majeſty could not help declaring that if from motives of ill-timed obſtinacy, and contrary to her expectation, France and Spain ſhould be unwilling to liſten to them, ſhe ſhould find herſelf obliged to uſe all the forces which Providence had put into her hands to aſſiſt Great-Britain againſt its enemies, to prevent that country from being cruſhed, and by that means to keep up that ballance of power ſo conducive to the welfare of Europe. Her imperial majeſty farther deſires their high mightineſſes to conſider what muſt be the conſequences to the navigation of all the powers of theſe parts of the world, and particularly that of the United Provinces, as being the moſt extenſive, ſhould France and Spain gain the empire of the ſea, and by that means be enabled to preſcribe what arbitrary laws they pleaſe. In ſhort, ſhe heartily invites the ſtates to join her in uſing their utmoſt endeavours to eſtabliſh a peace between the three belligerent powers.

"This letter is ſaid to have made ſuch an impreſſion upon their high mightineſſes, that they immediately reſolved to offer their mediation for the happy purpoſe intended, and that they had even appointed the ambaſſadors they intend to ſend to the three courts, who are, to that of Verſailles, compt de Ondam, a member of the corps of nobleſſe of Holland; to the court of London, M. de Brantzon, member of the aſſembly of the ſtates general; and to that of Madrid, the baron de Eynden a Hemmen, alſo a member of that aſſembly; theſe gentlemen will, it is ſaid, ſet out immediately; and if the king of Pruſſia, as it is reported he will, join his mediation to that of the ſtates general and the em-

press of Russia, there is scarce any doubt of a peace being brought about, notwithstanding all the difficulties which now seem to be in the way."

A Cheshire gentleman has given a Staffordshire esquire 500 guineas, on condition of receiving half a guinea a day from him till the French land ten thousand men in England.

Orders are gone to Limerick, in Ireland, for the East-India ships which are now there, not to attempt the passage home till the French fleet has left the channel, and a sufficient convoy is appointed to see them safe to Spithead.

It is a positive fact, that Sir Charles Hardy is ordered out, with the whole of his fleet, to sea again, but not to give battle on any account to the enemy. The ministry know that they would be obliged to *turn out* in case of a defeat, and they will sooner suffer the honour of their country to dwindle away, than run the least hazard of losing their places.

Advice is received from Petersburg, that another rupture between the Russians and Turks was spoken of at that court with much certainty; an event which the machinations of the court of Versailles has been the chief instrument of.

Admiral Barrington was yesterday at the admiralty, and it is with the sincerest pleasure we can acquaint the public that the report of his having lost a leg is erroneous. That brave and gallant officer, though much wounded in the late engagement off Grenada, walked to the board in seemingly good health.

TRENTON, *Jan.* 18.

We hear that a large quantity of counterfeit continental money was taken a few days ago, by a party of major Lee's light dragoons, in Monmouth county. We have not yet learned in whose hands it was found. There was also a considerable quantity of goods, which had been sent out of New-York at the same time, for sale. Several persons were taken, among whom was Anthony Woodward's son.

ANNAPOLIS, *January* 28.

Our bay and rivers still continue shut up—Several persons have gone from this to Poplar-Island, Rock-hall, and Baltimore-town, on the ice, and are crossing to and from Kent Island every day, which has not been known before by our oldest inhabitants, nor has the like ever happened, we believe, since the memory of man.

A WINTER PASTORAL,

*Addressed to Mrs. LIVINGSTON.**

WHERE flows the Severn, when her streams can
But now constricted by the ice and snow, [*flow,*
A Bard rejum'd his lyre, tho' long unstrung,
And these rude strains, in hasty notes, were sung.
While fierce, the north wind, in his fury, reigns,
O'er many a tract of joyless woods and plains,
And pours the winter of a frozen zone,
We are made happy with a Livingston.
The pleasing graces of the gay and wise, [*skies.*
Have charms to smooth the year and bless the
It is not ours in liquid strains to bring,
The richest waters from Castalia's spring;
But if fair truth can oft the charm supply,
Of heavenly song and nobler melody,
These hasty strains shall please the listning ear,
And you, fair lady, not disdain to hear.
Where Hudson rolls his full majestic tide,
Loud fame has told that nature takes a pride,
To shew fine forms of female beauty rare,
And cloathe with virtue the distinguish'd fair.
Loud fame has told it, and it must be true,
If all are lovely and excel like you.
The pleasing graces of the gay and wise, [*skies.*
Have charms to smooth the year and bless the
Say, shall we paint the finely arched eye,
Or cheek suffus'd with a carnation dye?
We rather touch the mental charms that please;
Rich sense express'd with dignity and ease:
For, that fair form, where ev'ry grace is seen,
Is but an emblem of the mind within,
Where reason steals a ray of light from heav'n,
And gives good humour, and a temper giv'n.
The pleasing graces of the gay and wise, [*skies.*
Have charms to smooth the year and bless the
Hail happy instance of connubial love,
Which could the rigour of the seasons prove,
In thus attending on thy husband, where,
He ates sweet health from this our southern air;
Sweet health shall spring, and thy fair charms shall
New joys to life, and bid him wish to live— [*grow,*
To live, and add new honours to his fame,
A noble patriot of a patriot name!

* *Lady of Walter Livingston, Esq; of the state of New-York.*

The patriot ladies, fruit claims to share,
The kind embraces of the tender pair.
Then may his fortune, in some hour unwaild,
Each rising harvest of our state foretell,
And heav'n reward the duteous fruit they yield,
With equal beauty and with equal love.
The pleasing graces of the gay and wise, [*skies.*
Have charms to smooth the year and bless the
Say, shall we bid the stormy north winds blow,
And chill alike the yeast with frost and snow?
We cannot wound the feelings of our heart,
To wish it pass'd the [illegible]
Self love in man, takes place of social love;
Or the same passions are together warm,
The sure to make your partner wish the same,
In all things else, learn wisdom to be blind.
For here, true love exults, and wish your stay,
Because you have the art to make us gay.
The pleasing graces of the gay and wise, [*skies.*
Have charms to smooth the year and bless the
Then be refrain'd guilt the vernal gales,
Shall free the waters and cheer the vales.
Our life's a storm and all the prizes be,
To turn its rigours to felicity,
And find fair hours beneath the sky most fair,
Where western winds or eastern suns arise,
Where Hudson rides his icy waters fall,
Or here, in Ch—, beside this hall.
The pleasing graces of the gay and wife, [*skies.*
Have charms to smooth the year and bless the

Annapolis, January 21, 1780.

IN COUNCIL,

Annapolis, Dec. 30, 1779.

THIS board being of opinion, that it would be the means of procuring a higher price for the saltpetre, salt-pans, kettles, and other utensils for making salt and saltpetre, belonging to this state, in the hands of contractors and others, if such persons were directed to sell the same at the places where they are now deposited,

ORDERED THEREFORE, That all contractors and others, having any of the above enumerated articles in their possession, be authorised and directed to sell the same at public sale immediately, and render an account of such sales to this board.

Annapolis, Jan. 19, 1779.

WHEREAS, by the act for the more effectual preventing forestalling and engrossing, and for other purposes therein mentioned, passed at a session of assembly, begun and held at the city of Annapolis on the eighth day of November, 1779, the governor and council are authorised and requested to lay out and divide the several counties of this state into eight districts; in pursuance whereof, it is hereby ordered, that the several counties in this state be divided and laid out into eight districts, in the following manner, to wit. Harford and Baltimore the first, Washington and Frederick the second, Montgomery and Prince-George's the third, Anne-Arundel and Calvert the fourth, Charles and St. Mary's the fifth, Kent, Cæcil and Queen-Anne's the sixth, Caroline, Talbot and Dorchester the seventh, Somerset and Worcester the eighth district.

By order,

T. JOHNSON jun. cl.

A PETITION will be offered to the first session of the general assembly after this notice shall have been published eight weeks, for an act admitting to record and giving effect from the date to a deed executed in Prince-George's county, by Mary Athey to John Webster, for part of a tract of land called Athey's Choice.

JOHN WEBSTER.

THIS is to acquaint the public, that Thomas Price, of Kent-Island, in Queen-Anne's county, is indebted to Mr. Thomas Ringgold of the aforesaid island a sum of money, for which the aforesaid Thomas Ringgold has Thomas Price's bond, and Thomas Price having offered Thomas Ringgold to pay the debt and take up the bond, which he has refused before evidences, this is to forewarn all persons not to receive the same intermeddle with the aforesaid bond.

January 22, 1780.

DESERTED from Annapolis, in the month of December last, ANTHONY SMITH, a private in the first Maryland regiment, about seventeen years of age, near 6 feet high, was born in Anne-Arundel county, and is supposed to be in the neighbourhood of West-River. Whoever takes up the said Smith, and secures him in any gaol, or delivers him at my quarters in Annapolis, shall receive sixty dollars reward.

URIAH FORREST, lieut. col. com.

FOR SALE,

THE UNITED STATES LOTTERY TICKETS in the third class, which go off very rapidly, from the advantage the adventurer in this class has compared with the preceding ones: the holders therefore of tickets in the second class, who purchased of the subscriber, being entitled to pre-emption in this class, are requested to be speedy in their application to me, otherwise they will be disposed of to others.

JOHN DAVIDSON.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, Dec. 27, 1779.

ANY gentleman having vessels to let for freight to Europe or the West-Indies, and willing to treat with the Governor and Council, are requested to transmit their proposals as speedily as convenient.

T. JOHNSON, jun. cl.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by an act of assembly, made and passed at a session of assembly of the state of Maryland, begun and held at the city of Annapolis, on the eighth of November, 1779, the bills of credit, dated January 1, 1767, emitted and made current by an act of assembly, passed November session, 1769, are directed to be brought in and deposited with the western shore treasurer, on or before the first of June next, or thereafter irredeemable; and which the holders of said bills of credit may, at their option, receive either bills of exchange drawn on the trustees of said state at London, or state loan-office certificates, bearing an annual interest of six per cent.

N. B. The printers in the different states are requested to insert the above in their respective papers.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

Head of Severn, Jan. 17, 1780.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on Thursday morning the 13th instant, a coat, jacket and breeches, a pair of mittens, a comb, and a small powder in an osnabrig bag, and shot in a leather one. They were stolen by one PATRICK RILEY, an Irishman, about 5 feet 10 inches high, has yellow hair, a dark brown country cloth coat and breeches, and a whitish jacket, the breeches have a hole burn in the thigh, he has a cast in his eyes, a full red face, and very large limbs. He has a pass, which mentions his having had one from the governor of Virginia, which he lost, and that he is a deserter from the British army; he had with him a white bitch, with yellow spots, short ears and tail. Whoever will secure the said Riley, so that he be brought to justice, shall receive one hundred dollars if taken in the county, and if out of the county the above reward, paid by

JOHN M'COY.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

January 6, 1780.

RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, about seven miles from Annapolis, on the main road leading from thence to Baltimore, on Monday the 21st day of December last, a likely young NEGRO man, named TOM, about five feet eight inches high, a stout well set fellow with thick lips, and his legs rather large; had on when he went away, a light coloured country made cloth jacket, with a red shirt waistcoat under it, a pair of light coloured country cloth breeches, and also took with him a pair of leather breeches, dark coloured yarn stockings, and two pair of shoes. It is apprehended that he may have endeavoured to get over into Virginia, from whence he was brought when a small boy and was then the property of John Morris Jordan, Esq; deceased. Whoever will apprehend the said negro, and bring him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward if taken in Maryland, and if out of Maryland a further reward of one hundred dollars, besides all reasonable charges, paid by

ELIZABETH SCOTT.

A PETITION will be offered to the first session of the general assembly after this notice shall have been published eight weeks, for an act admitting to record, and giving effect from the date to a deed executed in Prince-George's county, by George Conn to Josias Shaw, for part of a tract of land called William and Anne.

RICHARD HENDERSON.

CASH given for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the Post-Office in Charles-Street.